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ABSTRACT

Georgia ranks fifth in the nation in the size of its black population, fourth in percentage of blacks, and fifth in number of black elected officials. The social and economic situation of black Georgians has generally improved over the last 20 years. This report provides statistics and charts which show that: (1) during the 1970s, for the first decade since 1880, the black population grew faster than the white population; (2) the black population is becoming increasingly concentrated in a few counties, mainly around major cities, while most areas are becoming increasingly white; (3) black Georgians are younger than whites and have a higher infant mortality rate; (4) education of blacks still lags behind the national median in the number of years completed; (5) economic improvement has slowed, particularly for blacks in Atlanta; and (6) housing conditions have improved, especially in North Georgia. The consequences of these changes for black political power are briefly discussed. (PS)

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GEORGIA'S BLACK POPULATION

by
Everett Lee, Hortense L. Bates and Douglas C. Bachtel

Georgia ranks fifth in the nation in the largest number of blacks, fourth in the highest percentage of blacks and fifth in the highest number of black elected officials. It is increasingly important to understand the growth and distribution of one quarter of the state's population as the social, economic and political situation of black Georgians continues to change and improve.

Growth and Distribution of Black Population

A distinguishing feature of the 1970s in Georgia was the reversal of long-term trends in the black population. For the first decade since 1880, the black population grew faster than the white population. As a result, the percent of black Georgians increased from 25.9 in 1970 to 26.8 in 1980. This change of less than one percentage point is notable because it interrupted a century-long decline in the proportion of blacks in the state's population.

The significance of such a slight change can best be appreciated if Georgia's black population growth is examined within a historical context as traced in Figure 1. In 1880, 47 percent of Georgia's population was black, and as late as 1950 more blacks lived in Georgia than in any other state. In 1910, 75 of Georgia's 159 counties had a black majority and 99 counties had a 40 or larger percent black population. Beginning with World War I and continuing into the early 1970s, a steady movement of blacks into northern, midwestern and western cities occurred. By 1960, New York State had the largest number of blacks and by 1970, Illinois, California and Texas also had more black residents than Georgia. Currently, New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles each have more blacks than the entire state of Georgia. Atlanta, the Georgia city with the largest number of blacks, ranks 11th among the nation's cities in black population.

Figure 2 shows that the black population in Georgia is currently higher than at any previous time. The gain of only 259,000 blacks between 1920 and 1980, however, is small contrasted to the increase of over 1,600,000 whites for the same time period. Until the 1970s, the proportion of blacks fell because of heavy out-migration. The number of black Georgians would now be at an all-time low had the black birth rate not been among the highest in the nation, far above that for whites. An all-time low would have occurred since the in-migration recorded for recent years would not have been enough to offset the continued decline in the proportion of blacks. In 1984, black Georgians had a birth rate of 19.0 compared to 14.2 for whites. That is, for every 1,000 blacks, there were 19 births.

Large numbers of blacks no longer leave Georgia. The social and economic climate has changed so much that in the early 1970s Ebony Magazine labeled Atlanta the "city too busy to hate" and a "mecca for blacks." The state's own cities appear to have become at least as attractive to young black Georgians as northern and midwestern cities. Thus, out-migration may seem less necessary for social and economic advancement than in previous years. One indicator of future growth of the black population is the relatively large proportion of blacks in the youngest age groups. While 26.8 percent of Georgia's total population was black in 1980, 33 percent of all the children under the age of five were black, as

were 34 percent of all the children born in 1984.

Blacks, however, are not migrating into all parts of Georgia and out-migration from most counties continues. Therefore, Georgia's black population is becoming increasingly concentrated in a few counties while most areas are becoming increasingly white. This is shown in Figures 3 and 4 where the percentage of the black population is mapped by county for 1930 and 1980, respectively.

Though the percentage increase in Georgia's black population from 1970 to 1980 was the greatest since 1850, the number of rapidly growing counties was small. Table 1 shows that from 1970 to 1980 Clayton, DeKalb and Liberty counties more than doubled their black populations, but only 15 counties grew as rapidly as the state as a whole (23.4 percent). Ten of the 15 counties exceeding the state's 1970 to 1980 black population growth rate were metropolitan and five were nonmetropolitan.[2] The ten metropolitan counties were Chattahoochee, Clarke, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Dougherty, Fulton, Houston, Muscogee and Richmond. Two of the five nonmetropolitan counties, Liberty and Lowndes, are homes to military bases.

While only ten counties decreased in total population between 1970 and 1980, 47 counties lost black population and another 26 grew by less than five percent. Black population decline on a county basis, however, has occurred since the turn of the century and no fewer than 128 counties are below their maximum black populations. That is, between 1910 and 1980, 128 counties had larger black populations than they have today.

The result of decades of black out-migration is the centralization of blacks in Georgia. Fifty-one percent of Georgia's black population live in eight metropolitan counties. Fulton County alone accounts for 21 percent of the state's black population and DeKalb adds another nine percent. At the other end of the scale, 79 counties account for less than ten percent of the black population.

The mechanization of agriculture was one of the prime factors which led to the decline of Georgia's rural black population. As agriculture became less labor intensive, blacks with limited or no economic opportunities left rural areas in search of jobs and social equality. In 1982, the year of the last Census of Agriculture, only 4.2 percent of Georgia's farmers were black. In 1950, 25.4 percent of the state's farmers were black.

Age and Health

Georgians are younger than people in other states and the nation. The median age of all Georgians in 1980 was 28.6 years compared to 30.0 years for the nation. The median age for whites in Georgia was 30.5 years compared to 24.2 years for blacks. Only 8.1 percent of all blacks were 65 years or older, while ten percent of the white population belonged in this age group.

Considerable differences can be found in the median age of blacks on a county basis. For example, in Bacon County the median age for the black population in 1980 was only 18.0 while the median age for blacks in Fayette County was 29.3 years old. In general, the counties with the highest median ages are those that have lost heavily through out-migration in recent years.

One of the reasons for the difference in median ages is that blacks generally have a lower life expectancy than whites. A black male 24 years old in 1980, could expect to live for an additional 42 years, while a white male could expect to live for 48 more years. Blacks also have much higher accidental death and homicide rates than whites. In 1982, the accidental death rate was 27.8 deaths per 100,000 persons for whites while the black rate was 38.7. An even greater disparity exists in the homicide rate. In 1982, the homicide rate was 9.6 for whites compared to 59.1 for blacks. The black homicide rate, however, has been declining since 1975 when it reached 69 deaths per 100,000 persons.

A critical indicator of the health of a population is the infant mortality rate.[3] Recently, this rate has been decreasing for Georgia and the nation. Figure 5 shows that in 1960, the state's black infant mortality rate was 48.2 compared to 24.6 for whites. By 1985, the white rate decreased to 9.4. The rate for black infants decreased to 19.3, but a black baby born in Georgia is still twice as likely to die before reaching one year of age than a white baby.

Education

While the age composition and health profile of a community is important in determining the social and economic vitality of an area, it is by no means as important as the level of education. At the beginning of World War II, the median number of years of education completed by white Georgians was 8.4 and for blacks, 4.2. By 1960, the median education for blacks had moved upward to 6.1 years and increased further to 8.0 in 1970 and 10.9 in 1980. Certainly this indicates progress, but for many counties the gap between the educational attainment of blacks and whites increased, as did the educational levels between black Georgians and blacks nationwide.

As low as the 6.1 median years of education for blacks in 1960 may seem, it was attained only in a minority of Georgia counties (See Figure 6). Only in 29 counties did the black population complete a median of 6.1 years. In Chattahoochee County (Ft. Benning), the median reached 8.0 years, the U.S. average. At the other extreme was Miller County where the median was only 3.7 years. In 1970, the state average of 8.0 years of education was attained or exceeded in 18 counties and again, only Chattahoochee came up to the U.S. level. By 1980, the number of counties ranking above the black state median of 10.9 years was down to 13, but Fulton, DeKalb, Liberty, Clarke and Clayton counties had joined Chattahoochee in the group with a median above that for the United States. Again trailing the pack in 1970 was Miller where the black median had risen only to 4.7 years. In 1980, Warren County, with a median of 7.1, had the lowest rating; however, this might be attributed to the lack of data for Miller. The county that showed the least improvement over time was Taliferro, 5.1 in 1960 and 1970 and 7.3 in 1980.

By region, the counties with the highest levels of education in 1980 were found in North Georgia and along the Coast (Figure 7). A block of counties with especially low levels of education extends southeastward from Athens and continues south of Augusta to the South Carolina line

and the Savannah Metropolitan Statistical Area. In South Georgia, inland from the coast and away from I-75, few counties have reached the state's black average in number of years of education completed, and only Liberty County (Ft. Stewart), has attained the median level for the United States.

Family Income

In Table 1, incomes are shown by county for 1959, 1969 and 1979 in actual dollars while Table 2 shows the income in constant (1972) dollars. In other words, the amounts shown in Table 2 are not current dollars for each year, but dollars adjusted in accordance with the buying power of the dollar in 1972. Not to have done this would have made 1959 incomes seem much too low and would have greatly exaggerated the actual increase.

An immediate impression from Table 2 is the enormous improvement in income from 1959 to 1969. During that period, black family income for the state as a whole nearly doubled. From 1969 to 1979, however, black family income only increased by 21 percent. In general, higher incomes are found in North Georgia, in the coastal counties and especially in metropolitan counties. Elsewhere black family incomes remain distressingly low, a result that could have been predicted from the data on education.

In 1959, 35 counties had black family incomes above the state figure. Twenty-one of these counties were metropolitan in 1980, including all eight with major cities. The county with the highest income was DeKalb, 141.5 percent of the state average. Fulton was second at 140.6 percent. Thus, Atlanta's early appeal to blacks leaving rural areas could be explained in economic terms. One completely rural county, Charlton, had a black family income above the state average in 1959, but it fell well below that average in 1969. At the low end of the scale in 1959 were two rural counties (Webster and Schley) with median family incomes less than half of that for the state and less than a third of that for Fulton County.

Incomes increased greatly by 1979, but the range from highest to lowest was about the same, from Whitfield County's 148.8 percent of the state average to Bacon County's 44.5 percent. While Whitfield led the state in black family income, almost half of the counties that ranked above the state average were metropolitan counties. In fact, eight of the nine highest were in the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (See Figure 8).

The proportional increases in income, however, between 1959 and 1979 were generally higher for the poorer than the wealthier counties, and there were remarkable shifts in ranking among the counties. In Pike County, black family income in real dollars more than tripled, and in Schley, Treutlen, Seminole, Warren, Montgomery, Crawford, Burke and Dodge counties it more than doubled. Many of the counties with impressive improvements were nonmetropolitan, and only 16 of the 88 counties that had percentage increases above the state average were metropolitan counties.

Black family income in Georgia increased by 107 percent between 1959 and 1979, but in Fulton County it rose by only 49 percent. Consequently, Fulton County plunged from its second place ranking in 1959 within the state to 38th in 1979. Still its black family income remained four percent above the state average while that for Bibb, Chatham and Clarke fell below it. These areas formerly presented especially good opportunities for black workers with limited education. That may no longer be the case, and the continued concentration of poorly educated blacks within the state's major cities keeps income low as more and more workers vie for low-paying jobs. Thus, in the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area a paradox exists of rich, fast-growing suburbs coupled with one of the poorest major cities.

The information in Table 2 also shows that the ranking of counties, in terms of black family income, has changed considerably since 1959. Chatham County declined from 8th in 1959 to 60th in 1979, Muscogee from 10th to 63rd, Bibb from 14th to 50th, Richmond from 22nd to 40th. There are several reasons for these changes in rank. In urban centers there are many high-paying jobs for the well-educated, but many of their holders live in the suburbs. There are also service-type jobs requiring little skill or education, but these often do not pay well. Thus, while the increased number of low-wage, low-skill jobs available has provided blacks with jobs, the overall economic gains from these opportunities have been minimal. The improvement in rural counties is partly due to equal opportunity and minimum wage legislation and also to the increase in transfer payments, particularly Social Security.

Full Plumbing Facilities

Crucial to health and quality of life, full plumbing facilities tend to be good wherever income is adequate and the population is moderately well-educated. They are also used as a gauge to evaluate living conditions. As education and income have improved in the state, more and more people have achieved adequate housing with proper plumbing facilities. Measured by the percentage of housing units with full plumbing facilities, housing conditions are better in North Georgia than in South Georgia, better in urban than in rural areas, and best of all in the suburbs.

Table 1 shows the remarkable progress that was made between 1970 and 1980 in improving living conditions, but it is clear that in some counties much remains to be done. As a state, Georgia was slow in bringing black-occupied housing up to standard. As late as 1970, over a third of the black-occupied housing units were without full plumbing facilities. In 19 counties this was true for 75 percent or more of the black-occupied housing units. In 104 counties (almost two-thirds of Georgia's counties), 50 percent or more of the black-occupied housing units were without full plumbing in 1970. The change over the next ten years, however, was remarkable. For the state as a whole in 1980, fewer than ten percent of black-occupied households were without full plumbing and only eight counties had a percentage as bad as the state average in 1970. But complacency is not yet warranted. For example, more than 40 percent of the black occupied housing units in Echols and Webster counties still lacked full plumbing in 1980.

Conclusion

The social and economic situation of black Georgians has generally improved over the last twenty years. In the 1960s, black family income improved rapidly, and in the 1970s the increased income led to improved housing conditions as indicated by the spread of full plumbing. Other aspects of the black situation are more disturbing. Education still lags behind in the number of years of school completed, and it is clear that economic improvement has slowed, particularly for blacks in Atlanta.

As Georgia approaches the 21st century, state and local decision-makers will be faced with a host of challenges. The growing concentration of the black population in and around major cities will change black political power. Political strengths will occur as the result of heavy concentrations of black voters, but the overall numbers of elected black leaders may decrease because of the out-migration of not only black voters in general but potential black leaders from rural areas. Political power is shifting toward metropolitan areas and the concentration of blacks in major cities will strengthen their political power in these areas. Where black voters are concentrated black leaders will emerge, but in the areas of heavy black out-migration, their influence will decrease.

The uneven age composition that exists between blacks and whites is a potentially disruptive factor. As the white population grows increasingly older and the number of black children increases, funding for education will become a key issue. A possible outcome could be that some land owners may become increasingly reluctant to vote for increased property taxes to fund public education, particularly in school districts with large concentrations of young black students.

Increasing the educational attainment for black Georgians must become one of the state's major educational objectives. In today's society, the lack of education translates into the inability to fully compete in the market place. The trend toward a growing service economy may be a mixed blessing for many blacks. Numerous black workers have been able to secure stable jobs in the service economy, but these jobs are frequently low-wage, low-skill positions with limited opportunities for advancement. Without an adequate education, thousands of blacks in Georgia may face a life of minimum wage with few opportunities for advancement.

Fortunately, Georgia has a wealth of respected black leaders in government, education, business, entertainment and sports. A coordinated effort among these leaders is needed to guide and motivate young black Georgians to improve their educational achievements and to fully participate in today's society. Additional reports on this subject will be made as information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

1. In 1960, the Census Bureau did not provide a single figure for the median years of education completed. Instead, they gave the median for males and females. In order to compare the median years of education completed from 1960 through 1980, the 1960 figures in Table 1 represent the average of the male and female median. While the average of the medians of two groups is not the median, the calculation was performed for comparative purposes.
2. In 1986, Georgia had 38 metropolitan counties in eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 121 nonmetropolitan counties. MSAs are dense population concentrations (usually cities with at least 50,000 inhabitants) and their surrounding counties, which have a high degree of economic and social integration with the population center. These areas are typically surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties. Areas qualifying for recognition as Metropolitan Statistical Areas usually have a central city with a population of at least 50,000 and a total Metropolitan Statistical Area population of at least 100,000.
3. Infant mortality rate = $\frac{\text{Total infant deaths}}{\text{Total live births}} \times 1000$

SOURCES OF DATA

Tables 1 & 2. 1960, 1970 and 1980 **General and Social Economic Characteristics.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Figures 1 & 2. U.S. Bureau of the Census. **Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970** (Bicentennial edition), Washington, D.C. 1975, and Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population. Volume 1, **Characteristics of the Population** (Washington, D.C.) 1981.

Figure 5. 1960-1985 **Georgia Vital Statistics**, Georgia Department of Human Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Figures 6, 7 and 8. 1960 and 1980 **General and Social Economic Characteristics.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

We would like to thank George W. Hadley, District Agent-Resource Development, Cooperative Extension Service, the University of Georgia; Fred Harrison, Jr., Director/Extension Administration, Cooperative Extension Program, Fort Valley State College; and Maxine E. Thomas, Associate Professor of Law, The University of Georgia, for their comments and suggestions during the development of this report.

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FIGURE 1
GEORGIA'S BLACK POPULATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL: 1790-1980

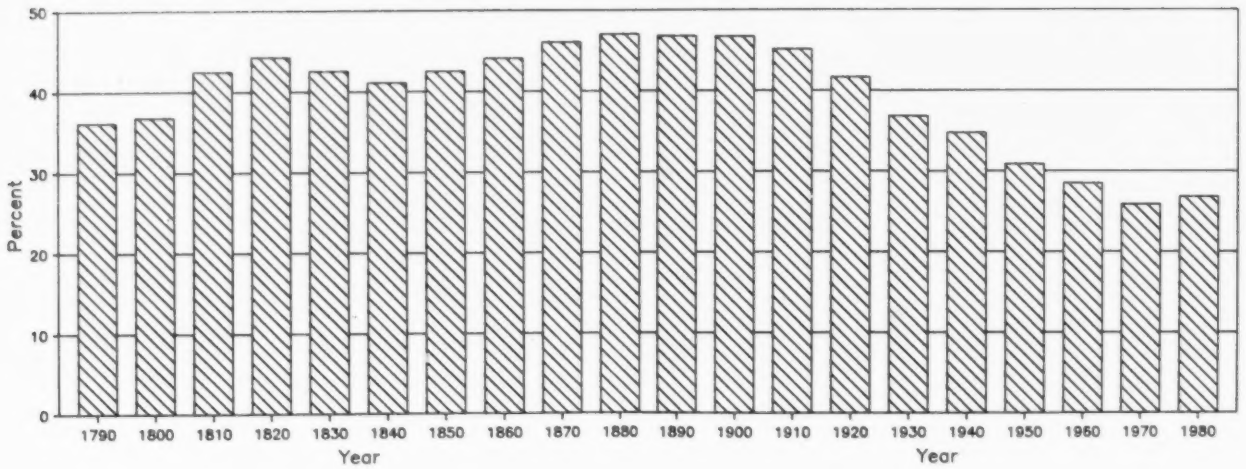


FIGURE 2
BLACK AND WHITE POPULATION GROWTH
IN GEORGIA: 1790-1980

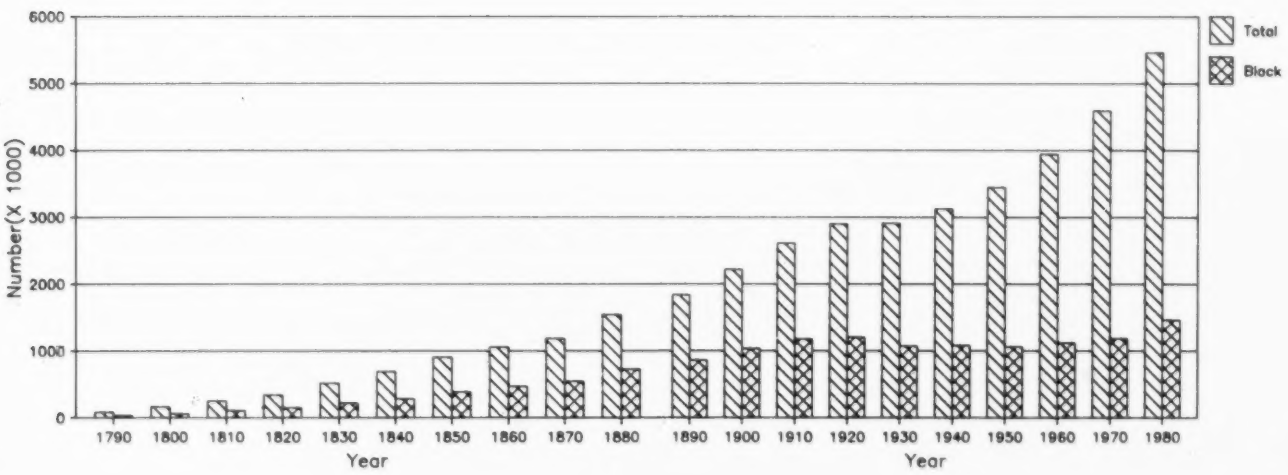


FIGURE 3. PERCENT OF BLACKS IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1930

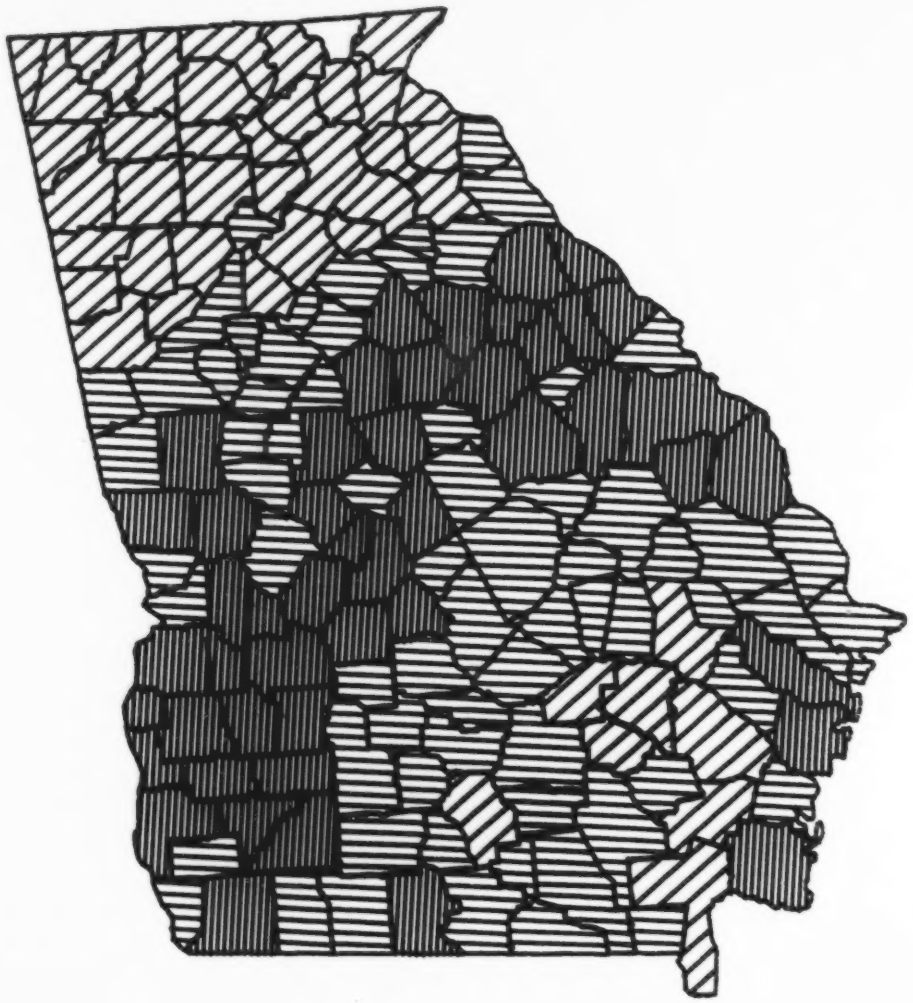


FIGURE 4. PERCENT OF BLACKS IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1980

FIGURE 5. INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE: 1960-1985

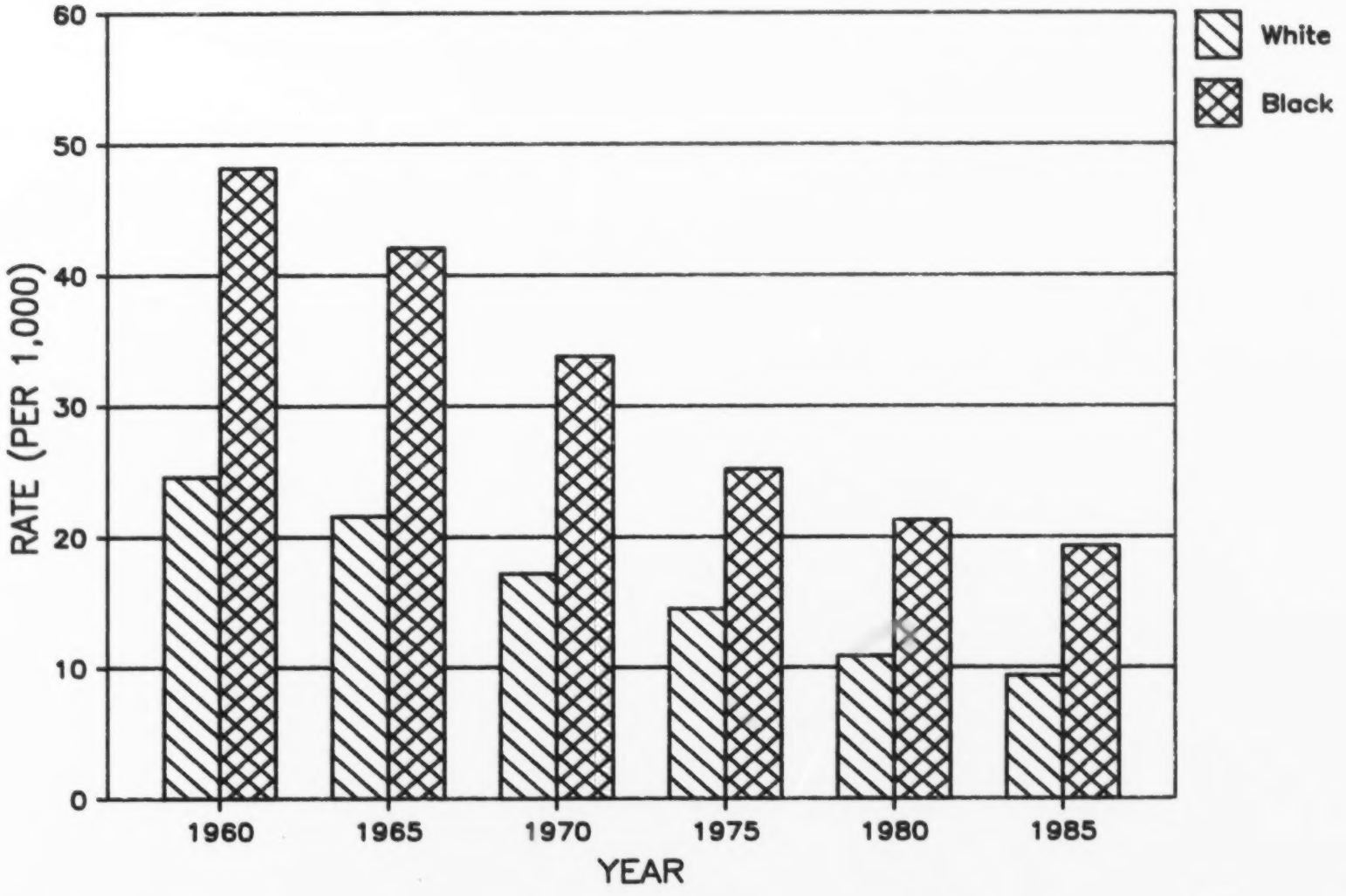


FIGURE 6. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY BLACKS AGE 25 AND OVER: 1930

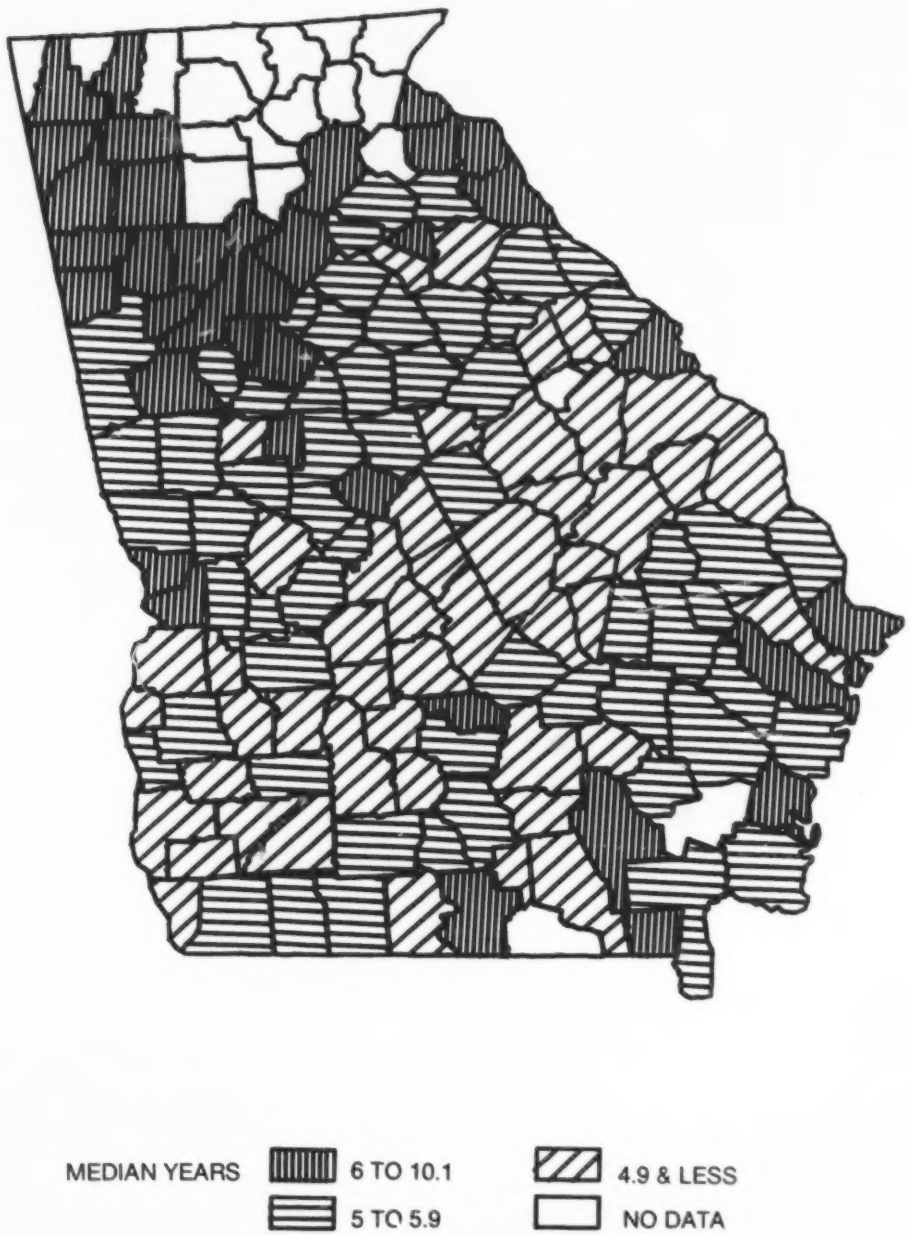
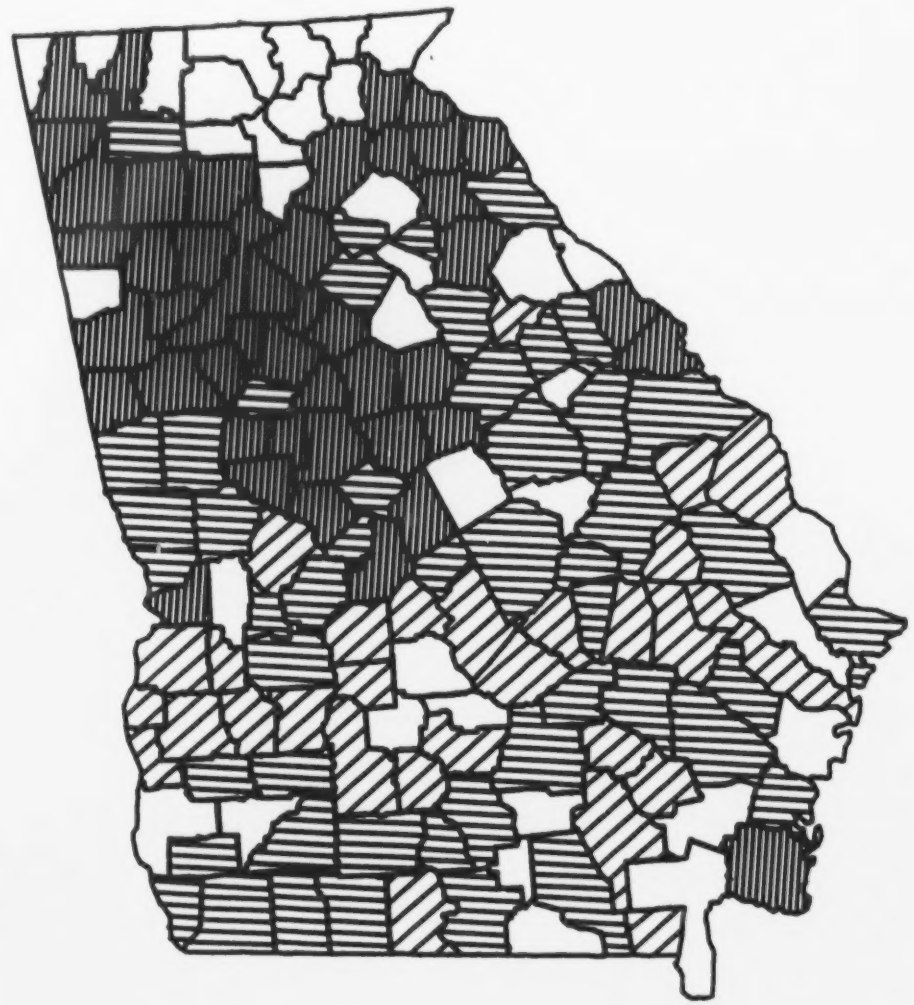


FIGURE 7. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY BLACKS AGE 25 AND OVER: 1980

FIGURE 8. 1979 BLACK MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF GEORGIA TOTAL



PERCENTAGES
100 — 149%
80 — 99%
44 —79%
NO DATA

Table 1

Selected Characteristics of Georgia's Black Population: 1960–1980

County	Black Population 1980	Percent of Total 1980	Percent Change 1970–80	Median Age 1980	Median Education Completed by Persons 25 Years & Older (1) 1960	1970	1980	Median Family Income 1959	1969	1979	Percent of Housing Without Full Plumbing (2) 1970	1980
APPLING	3137	20.2	17.5	21.1	5.6	7.8	10.3	1589	3280	10088	47.4	14.4
ATKINSON	1691	27.5	-10.0	x	4.3	6.2	x	1715	2713	x	69.9	x
BACON	1394	14.9	29.3	18.3	4.7	6.5	8.8	1742	3100	4882	43.6	5.7
BAKER	1898	49.8	-7.6	x	4.5	5.8	x	1134	3250	x	59.0	13.5
BALDWIN	12980	37.4	-0.1	24.0	4.8	6.4	9.9	2529	5054	11416	49.5	9.2
BANKS	433	5.0	15.8	x	x	x	x	x	x	13261	x	23.1
* BARROW	3145	14.7	9.5	23.7	5.3	6.7	8.7	1940	5623	9202	58.0	17.5
BARTOW	4720	11.6	12.9	26.3	6.4	7.9	10.4	2362	6112	13750	43.3	9.9
BEN HILL	4833	30.2	17.3	x	6.0	6.8	x	1507	3253	x	42.8	7.4
BERRIEN	1691	12.5	7.7	23.7	5.0	5.6	9.1	1353	3956	9886	57.9	14.0
* BIBB	58069	38.6	17.3	25.2	6.4	7.9	10.4	2551	4488	10695	19.4	2.5
BLECKLEY	2367	22.0	2.3	21.8	3.9	4.7	8.2	1383	3096	9037	72.8	34.7
BRANTLEY	569	6.5	-3.4	x	x	6.9	x	x	3586	x	78.3	27.7
BROOKS	6797	44.6	7.2	21.9	4.9	6.3	8.5	1390	3353	8278	69.8	24.4
BRYAN	2190	21.5	23.2	22.0	4.9	6.6	9.4	1606	3431	x	76.3	28.6
BULLOCH	9556	26.7	16.6	22.0	5.1	6.3	8.7	1707	3656	9701	57.5	23.2
BURKE	10385	53.7	-5.5	22.4	4.2	5.7	7.9	1202	2800	9085	73.2	24.7
* BUTTS	5353	39.2	18.0	23.6	5.3	7.3	9.0	1867	5600	11484	59.1	23.7
CALHOUN	3285	57.5	-21.1	24.4	4.5	5.3	7.8	1457	2833	9312	69.4	25.1
CAMDEN	4290	32.1	4.6	24.1	5.5	7.5	9.5	2616	5394	11098	46.4	15.1
CANDLER	2410	32.1	16.1	25.3	5.4	5.7	8.8	1347	2822	8594	58.8	20.2
CARROLL	9679	17.2	30.9	21.6	5.5	7.4	9.3	2271	5542	11168	51.1	14.9
* CATOOSA	289	0.8	-11.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6.7
CHARLTON	2161	29.4	12.9	20.1	5.6	6.3	8.4	2458	4113	x	58.9	25.4
* CHATHAM	77310	38.2	21.4	24.6	7.0	8.7	11.1	2704	4723	10305	17.9	2.1
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	7048	32.4	57.0	21.5	10.1	11.6	12.6	3025	5958	12094	28.4	5.7
CHATTOOGA	1887	8.6	-4.8	25.8	7.1	8.5	10.3	2310	6230	13125	38.3	10.7
* CHEROKEE	1116	2.2	2.4	24.4	x	7.7	10.3	x	6526	14076	31.3	9.1
* CLARKE	17568	23.6	37.2	24.3	6.6	8.3	11.2	2297	4863	9906	22.1	3.3
CLAY	2208	62.1	1.5	26.5	5.3	6.8	8.6	1212	2304	6389	73.1	33.3
* CLAYTON	10494	7.0	136.9	25.1	6.8	7.8	12.4	2889	6363	14987	42.5	3.7
CLINCH	1958	29.4	3.8	x	4.6	5.6	x	1800	3807	8944	75.4	34.9
* COBB	13055	4.4	59.6	25.3	7.0	7.9	12.2	3095	5723	15165	22.9	3.2
COFFEE	6823	26.4	15.9	21.2	4.9	6.7	8.7	1741	3767	10339	47.5	12.8
COLQUITT	8279	23.4	9.5	21.7	5.2	6.4	8.8	1945	3353	9326	51.1	10.4
* COLUMBIA	5891	14.7	21.3	24.2	5.2	6.8	10.6	2007	4495	12756	60.6	18.4
COOK	4090	30.3	7.6	21.3	5.1	6.4	9.5	1736	3969	10836	51.4	11.2
* COWETA	10703	27.3	3.9	24.9	6.1	7.7	9.9	2268	4989	11451	52.6	15.8
CRAWFORD	3047	39.7	-0.4	24.0	5.2	6.3	9.2	1637	3401	12469	79.5	39.3
CRISP	7645	39.2	5.0	21.3	4.6	6.2	9.3	1497	3212	7574	46.4	7.9
* DADE	109	0.9	1.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13.8
DAWSON	0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DECATUR	9921	30.9	6.3	22.8	5.2	6.0	9.2	1950	3112	10207	60.6	19.9
* DEKALB	130980	27.1	130.3	24.4	6.7	9.4	12.3	2823	7083	15886	6.1	1.1
DODGE	4492	26.5	12.8	22.2	4.7	6.3	8.7	1139	3268	8598	69.6	23.6
DOOLY	5278	48.8	1.3	21.4	4.5	6.1	8.3	1298	2783	8608	71.4	19.3
* DOUGHERTY	43080	42.8	40.3	22.0	5.9	7.8	11.1	2430	4493	10175	26.6	3.8
* DOUGLAS	2818	5.2	6.8	23.4	6.3	8.3	10.3	2523	5730	12599	45.9	10.3
EARLY	5681	43.2	-2.5	21.8	4.7	5.4	7.6	1092	2800	x	72.3	26.2
ECHOLS	381	16.6	-22.7	x	x	5.0	x	x	2810	x	80.9	44.1
* EFFINGHAM	3418	18.7	2.8	22.7	5.0	5.8	8.9	1771	3566	x	77.3	30.8
ELBERT	5767	30.7	4.7	24.5	6.2	7.8	9.3	1738	4445	10105	52.6	21.8
EMANUEL	6591	31.7	18.7	22.2	4.6	6.0	8.4	1425	3233	9304	68.4	22.7
EVANS	2927	34.7	14.6	22.3	5.2	5.7	8.7	1619	3114	8717	60.9	19.6
FANNIN	7	0.0	-74.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
* FAYETTE	1276	4.4	-34.7	29.3	5.1	6.8	9.0	2045	6096	14414	72.7	36.8
FLOYD	10253	12.8	6.7	25.3	6.6	7.7	10.0	2582	4959	11208	21.3	4.7
* FORSYTH	1	0.0	-80.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FRANKLIN	1533	10.1	-0.4	23.5	6.2	8.5	9.8	1681	4246	11494	61.2	19.6
* FULTON	303508	51.5	27.8	25.5	7.8	10.1	12.2	3076	6351	11417	3.8	1.7
GILMER	22	0.2	-21.4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GLASCOCK	389	16.3	-30.0	x	x	6.8	x	x	3543	x	87.5	x
GLYNN	14500	25.4	16.3	25.1	6.7	8.3	11.0	2698	4932	9582	20.5	3.8
GORDON	1322	4.4	8.2	26.1	6.6	7.4	10.1	2253	5306	10930	32.5	5.0
GRADY	6284	31.7	-1.1	22.4	5.3	6.5	9.1	1702	3444	8878	53.7	18.1
GREENE	5992	52.6	13.4	23.3	5.4	6.8	8.8	1586	3878	10765	75.4	29.5
* GWINNETT	4094	2.5	10.9	24.6	6.3	8.1	10.6	2464	5205	13923	48.2	10.2
HABERSHAM	1321	5.3	11.9	20.2	x	7.6	11.0	x	5833	11447	37.1	5.6
HALL	6821	9.0	13.9	24.2	6.6	8.1	10.6	2579	5230	12625	38.0	5.9
HANCOCK	7486	78.2	11.2	23.7	5.6	6.8	8.2	1651	3640	9705	75.3	26.5
HARALSON	1338	7.3	10.1	25.1	6.5	8.1	9.6	1949	5000	x	60.1	17.1
HARRIS	5383	34.3	2.3	27.2	6.1	6.3	7.7	1857	4224	9981	75.7	33.9
HART	4126	22.2	12.0	22.0	6.3	7.5	9.9	1717	3739	11387	53.2	19.9
HEARD	1118	17.1	-9.0	22.8	5.9	7.9	8.2	1681	5518	11375	74.0	33.9
* HENRY	6363	17.5	-16.1	24.5	6.0	7.6	9.6	2229	5282	12569	59.4	24.4
* HOUSTON	15887	20.5	52.2	21.7	4.9	7.7	10.7	2819	4885	11476	45.5	8.4
IRWIN	2783	31.0	3.5	x	5.0	6.9	x	1361	3344	8290	67.3	x
* JACKSON	2758	10.9	2.7	26.3	5.7	7.3	9.5	1903	5911	x	54.6	16.9
JASPER	3045	40.3	7.2	25.7	5.3	6.7	9.1	1674	3969	11927	71.6	25.4
JEFF DAVIS	1824	15.9	3.5	24.8	5.5	6.8	8.8	1969	4475	9484	60.6	23.3
JEFFERSON	10058	54.7	7.5	23.7	4.7	6.2	8.3	1442	3709	8943	64.8	21.8
JENKINS	3640	41.2	-1.6	23.2	4.8	5.8	7.6	1206	2874	6813	73.2	28.6
JOHNSON	2768	32.0	11.6	x	4.7	6.0	x	1782	2986	x	78.9	33.0
* JONES	5013	30.2	6.6	26.2	5.6	7.3	10.2	2157	5665	12294	61.5	20.1
LAMAR	4219	34.5	1.9	23.6	6.1	7.8	10.1	2143	5454	11695	56.1	19.1

Table 1

Selected Characteristics of Georgia's Black Population: 1960-1980

County	Black Population 1980	Percent of Total 1980	Percent Change 1970-80	Median Age 1980	Median Education Completed by Persons 25 Years & Older (1) 1960	1970	1980	Median Family Income 1959	1969	1979	Percent of Housing Without Full Plumbing (2) 1970	1980
LANIER	1391	24.6	-5.5	20.1	4.3	6.5	8.6	1622	3958	x	72.3	18.2
LAURENS	12190	33.0	10.5	23.9	4.8	6.5	9.4	1553	3481	10093	58.6	18.8
* LEE	2779	23.8	-9.5	23.3	4.0	5.7	8.7	1648	3329	8640	66.5	21.7
LIBERTY	13748	36.6	128.9	21.6	6.0	8.0	12.1	2119	3614	7857	59.8	12.0
LINCOLN	2850	42.4	4.8	x	5.0	6.2	x	1563	4106	x	69.9	27.2
LONG	1162	25.7	-2.4	20.9	5.7	6.3	10.7	1713	2598	10511	74.6	23.0
LOWNDES	20604	30.3	28.9	22.9	6.0	7.7	10.6	2143	3912	9385	48.6	7.0
LUMPKIN	232	2.2	50.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3.8
MACON	7856	56.1	-0.5	23.6	5.2	6.3	8.5	1492	3606	9413	64.1	19.4
* MADISON	1942	10.9	2.5	24.0	5.1	7.0	9.0	1658	5377	12350	63.5	17.6
MARION	2450	46.3	-8.4	x	5.5	6.5	x	1585	4420	x	76.8	18.1
* MCDUFFIE	6705	36.2	10.6	23.7	4.6	6.6	9.2	1672	4558	10261	56.1	17.9
MCINTOSH	3633	45.2	-1.3	24.7	5.3	6.7	9.8	1929	4220	x	60.9	37.2
MERIWETHER	9560	45.0	2.6	23.9	5.3	6.9	8.9	1499	4121	10676	70.7	27.1
MILLER	2006	28.5	9.0	x	3.7	4.7	x	1314	2406	9286	72.0	x
MITCHELL	10136	48.0	10.3	21.5	4.8	6.2	8.8	1794	3760	9136	45.9	12.8
MONROE	5526	37.8	8.5	26.2	5.7	7.0	9.2	2008	5640	13260	67.0	26.6
MONTGOMERY	2169	30.9	6.6	23.0	4.9	7.4	9.6	1311	4010	10128	67.9	22.2
MORGAN	4751	41.1	6.4	x	5.1	6.4	x	1535	4125	x	57.9	19.7
MURRAY	33	0.2	-52.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	21.4
* MUSCOGEE	57884	34.0	34.8	24.6	6.7	9.0	11.6	2618	5643	10177	9.4	1.5
* NEWTON	8801	25.5	7.6	23.8	5.8	7.2	8.9	2493	5716	12707	56.3	22.5
* OCONEE	1268	10.2	0.3	24.5	4.7	7.0	10.0	1491	4395	x	74.8	28.1
OGLETHORPE	2830	31.7	0.0	23.1	4.8	6.4	8.6	1561	4731	11553	81.8	36.5
* PAULDING	1205	4.6	8.6	26.1	7.4	8.2	10.6	2488	6500	14688	58.0	23.8
* PEACH	9682	50.6	6.1	22.5	5.7	8.7	10.3	2400	5477	9669	41.7	12.4
PICKENS	276	2.4	-15.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	26.5
PIERCE	1662	14.0	-1.1	25.0	5.5	6.8	9.1	1643	3652	6397	47.5	20.3
PIKE	2340	26.2	20.9	25.5	4.7	6.0	9.3	1248	4048	12907	85.5	31.7
POLK	4823	14.9	3.4	25.5	6.7	7.7	9.5	2380	4972	12398	47.8	10.7
PULASKI	3074	34.3	3.5	24.8	4.8	5.7	8.0	1421	2520	7732	62.8	19.3
PUTNAM	4272	41.5	4.4	x	5.7	7.3	x	1702	4500	11424	58.4	17.5
QUITMAN	1336	56.7	1.9	23.8	4.6	5.1	8.4	1132	2926	7500	81.6	x
RABUN	66	0.6	2.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5.0
RANDOLPH	5374	56.0	10.4	25.1	5.5	6.2	8.5	1467	2529	8433	65.2	29.0
* RICHMOND	67981	37.4	39.8	24.0	6.6	8.4	12.0	2461	5121	11343	10.5	2.2
* ROCKDALE	3186	8.7	1.8	24.1	5.7	7.7	10.7	2012	5761	13411	56.0	9.1
SCHLEY	1250	36.4	10.0	26.4	5.5	6.4	7.9	923	4178	8939	73.0	28.9
SCREVEN	6379	45.4	8.5	24.4	4.5	5.6	8.3	1525	2710	8517	74.2	23.2
SEMINOLE	2953	32.6	19.5	22.9	4.8	6.5	9.1	1206	3872	9712	68.0	19.0
* SPALDING	13002	27.1	23.3	23.8	5.9	7.3	9.7	2191	4750	10453	29.7	6.4
STEPHENS	2637	12.1	9.8	25.9	6.7	7.8	10.1	2168	5533	12911	32.1	9.1
STEWART	3787	64.2	9.7	24.8	4.9	5.7	8.6	1444	3261	7104	72.4	32.5
SUMTER	12981	44.2	8.7	23.4	5.0	6.2	8.6	1598	4179	10391	64.4	20.2
TALBOT	4220	64.6	6.1	25.4	5.0	6.2	8.9	1732	3899	10755	82.2	39.0
TALIAFERRO	1318	64.9	-14.4	27.2	5.1	5.1	7.3	1276	3289	8665	74.1	33.2
TATTNALL	5253	29.0	-2.9	26.8	5.3	7.3	10.2	1525	3079	8069	61.6	16.7
TAYLOR	3186	40.3	-9.5	24.1	4.8	6.0	8.1	1224	3718	8768	73.3	26.7
TELFAIR	3570	31.2	-9.1	23.8	5.0	6.6	9.0	1464	3446	8494	59.7	17.4
TERRELL	7301	60.8	7.5	22.7	4.5	6.4	8.0	1313	3282	8589	72.2	24.9
THOMAS	14626	38.4	6.7	24.0	5.5	7.0	9.5	2159	3775	10374	45.7	11.9
TIFT	8530	26.0	19.0	22.4	4.4	6.3	8.9	1525	3936	8110	57.9	14.5
TOOMBS	5734	25.4	11.7	20.9	5.5	6.3	9.1	2014	3815	6755	57.4	13.6
TOWNS	1	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TREUTLEN	2030	33.3	10.0	x	4.6	6.0	x	1163	3016	10412	68.0	26.8
TROUP	15633	31.3	10.7	25.2	5.2	6.8	8.9	2019	4115	10675	57.6	18.9
TURNER	3499	36.8	12.9	20.0	4.8	6.3	8.8	1589	4019	x	55.4	18.6
TWIGGS	4756	50.8	2.8	22.6	4.9	6.0	8.3	2146	3785	11486	82.8	31.2
UNION	3	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UPSON	7145	27.5	7.8	25.2	5.0	6.4	8.6	1894	4684	11293	67.8	27.0
* WALKER	2328	4.1	-2.8	27.4	7.3	8.4	10.6	2821	5451	13155	37.7	8.3
* WALTON	6576	21.1	1.3	21.6	5.2	6.9	9.0	2015	5292	10389	49.6	16.6
WARE	8376	22.5	11.8	25.3	6.7	7.7	10.4	2473	4178	8701	32.8	8.3
WARREN	3922	59.6	-0.5	24.5	4.4	5.7	7.1	1273	3538	9935	68.0	22.5
WASHINGTON	9646	51.2	2.9	24.0	4.9	5.8	8.5	1687	3361	9392	73.3	32.8
WAYNE	3953	19.1	5.3	23.5	5.4	7.0	9.5	1778	3926	9849	52.6	14.6
WEBSTER	1180	50.4	-14.4	24.1	4.7	5.8	7.6	1037	3000	7620	85.5	40.9
WHEELER	1530	29.7	10.0	22.5	4.4	6.2	8.8	1418	3635	9047	59.2	19.6
WHITE	392	3.9	6.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	28.2
WHITFIELD	2518	3.8	18.0	26.8	7.4	8.6	11.1	2716	6867	16336	20.1	2.3
WILCOX	2452	31.9	11.8	x	4.0	5.4	x	1168	2786	x	74.1	22.6
WILKES	5028	45.9	4.5	x	5.3	6.6	x	1574	3556	x	71.1	17.5
WILKINSON	4654	44.9	7.4	x	5.3	6.3	x	2217	4324	x	73.7	27.6
WORTH	6198	34.3	12.2	22.2	4.5	5.3	8.6	1323	2779	7984	72.5	26.2
GEORGIA	1465181	26.8	23.4	25.7	6.1	7.9	10.9	2168	4743	10975	33.8	8.9

* Metropolitan County
(1) See Footnote 1
(2) 1960 data not available
x Data not available

Table 2: Black Median Family Income in 1972 (Constant) Dollars

	1959 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent [1]	1969 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent [1]	1979 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent [1]	Percent Change 1959-1979	Rank of Percent [1]
APPLING	2216	72.6	90	3500	69.2	114	5629	91.9	68	154.0	37
ATKINSON	2392	78.4	71	2895	57.2	139	x	x	x	x	x
BACON	2429	79.6	65	3308	65.4	123	2724	44.5	123	12.1	120
BAKER	1581	51.8	136	3468	68.5	117	x	x	x	x	x
BALDWIN	3527	115.6	15	5393	106.6	35	6371	104.0	37	80.7	103
BANKS	x	x	x	x	x	x	7400	120.8	11	x	x
* BARROW	2706	88.7	54	6000	118.6	19	5135	83.8	86	89.8	100
BARTOW	3294	108.0	27	6522	128.9	8	7673	125.3	9	132.9	54
BEN HILL	2102	68.9	102	3471	68.6	116	x	x	x	x	x
BERRIEN	1887	61.8	118	4221	83.4	75	5517	90.1	72	192.4	13
* BIBB	3558	116.6	14	4789	94.6	52	5968	97.5	50	67.8	108
BLECKLEY	1929	63.2	116	3304	65.3	124	5043	82.3	90	161.5	30
BRANTLEY	x	x	x	3826	75.6	97	x	x	x	x	x
BROOKS	1938	63.5	115	3578	70.7	108	4619	75.4	108	138.3	49
BRYAN	2240	73.4	87	3661	72.3	105	x	x	x	x	x
BULLOCH	2381	78.0	73	3901	77.1	90	5413	88.4	75	127.4	59
BURKE	1676	54.9	132	2988	59.0	134	5070	82.8	88	202.4	8
* BUTTS	2604	85.3	58	5975	118.1	20	6392	104.4	33	145.5	44
CALHOUN	2032	66.6	109	3023	59.7	131	5196	84.9	83	155.7	34
CAMDEN	3648	119.6	11	5756	113.7	27	6193	101.1	45	69.7	107
CANDLER	1879	61.6	119	3011	59.5	132	4796	78.3	102	155.3	35
CARROLL	3167	103.8	30	5914	116.8	21	6232	101.8	44	96.8	91
* CATOOSA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CHARLTON	3428	112.4	23	4389	86.7	67	x	x	x	x	x
* CHATHAM	3771	123.6	8	5040	99.6	46	5750	93.9	60	52.5	114
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	4219	138.3	3	6357	125.6	10	6749	110.2	26	60.0	111
CHATTOOGA	3222	105.6	28	6648	131.4	7	7324	119.6	14	127.3	60
* CHEROKEE	x	x	x	6964	137.6	3	7855	128.3	7	x	x
* CLARKE	3203	105.0	29	5189	102.5	43	5528	90.3	71	72.6	106
CLAY	1690	55.4	129	2458	48.6	145	3565	58.2	122	110.9	76
* CLAYTON	4029	132.1	4	6790	134.2	5	8363	136.6	4	107.6	81
CLINCH	2510	82.3	60	3849	76.0	95	4991	81.5	91	98.8	89
* COBB	4316	141.5	1	6107	120.7	15	8462	138.2	3	96.1	92
COFFEE	2428	79.6	66	4020	79.4	85	5769	94.2	59	137.6	51
COLQUITT	2712	88.9	53	3578	70.7	109	5204	85.0	82	91.9	98
* COLUMBIA	2799	91.7	49	4796	94.8	50	7118	116.2	17	154.3	36
COOK	2421	79.4	68	4235	83.7	72	6047	98.7	47	149.8	39
* COWETA	3163	103.7	31	5324	105.2	38	6390	104.3	34	102.0	87
CRAWFORD	2283	74.8	84	3629	71.7	106	6958	113.6	22	204.8	7
CRISP	2088	68.4	104	3427	67.7	119	4226	69.0	116	102.4	86
* DADE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DAWSON	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DECATUR	2719	89.1	51	3321	65.6	122	5696	93.0	62	109.4	78
* DEKALB	3937	129.0	5	7558	149.3	1	8865	144.8	2	125.2	65
DODGE	1588	52.1	135	3487	68.9	115	4798	78.3	101	202.0	9
DOOLY	1790	59.0	124	2938	58.0	138	4803	78.4	100	167.0	24
* DOUGHERTY	3389	111.1	24	4794	94.7	51	5678	92.7	64	67.5	109
* DOUGLAS	3519	115.3	16	6114	120.8	14	7031	114.8	20	99.8	88
EARLY	1523	49.9	138	2988	59.0	135	x	x	x	x	x
ECHOLS	x	x	x	2998	59.2	133	x	x	x	x	x
* EFFINGHAM	2470	81.0	64	3805	75.2	98	x	x	x	x	x
ELBERT	2424	79.4	67	4743	93.7	54	5639	92.1	66	132.6	55
EMANUEL	1987	65.1	112	3450	68.2	118	5192	84.8	84	161.3	31
EVANS	2258	74.0	86	3323	65.7	121	4864	79.4	96	115.4	70
FANNIN	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
* FAYETTE	2852	93.5	42	6505	128.5	9	8043	131.3	6	182.0	19
FLOYD	3601	118.0	12	5291	104.6	40	6254	102.1	43	73.7	105
* FORSYTH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FRANKLIN	2344	76.8	77	4531	89.5	58	6414	104.7	30	173.6	20
* FULTON	4290	140.6	2	6777	133.9	6	6371	104.0	38	48.5	115
GILMER	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GLASCOCK	x	x	x	3781	74.7	100	x	x	x	x	x
GLYNN	3763	123.3	9	5263	104.0	41	5347	87.3	77	42.1	117
GORDON	3142	103.0	32	5662	111.9	29	6099	99.6	46	94.1	95
GRADY	2374	77.8	74	3675	72.6	104	4954	80.9	94	108.7	79
GREENE	2212	72.5	92	4138	81.8	80	6007	98.1	48	171.6	22
* GWINNETT	3436	112.6	21	5554	109.7	33	7769	126.9	8	126.1	62
HABERSHAM	x	x	x	6224	123.0	12	6388	104.3	35	x	x
HALL	3597	117.9	13	5581	110.3	32	7045	115.0	19	95.9	93
HANCOCK	2302	75.5	81	3884	76.7	92	5416	88.4	74	135.2	53
HARALSON	2718	89.1	52	5335	105.4	37	x	x	x	x	x
HARRIS	2590	84.9	59	4507	89.1	59	5570	90.9	69	115.1	71
HART	2395	78.5	70	3990	78.8	87	6310	103.0	41	163.5	28
HEARD	2233	73.2	88	5888	116.3	23	6347	103.6	39	184.3	17
* HENRY	3109	101.9	33	5636	111.4	31	7014	114.5	21	125.6	64
* HOUSTON	2816	92.3	43	5213	103.0	42	6404	104.6	32	127.4	58
IRWIN	1898	62.2	117	3568	70.5	110	4626	75.5	107	143.7	45
* JACKSON	2654	87.0	56	6307	124.6	11	x	x	x	x	x
JASPER	2335	76.5	78	4235	83.7	73	5656	108.7	27	185.1	15
JEFF DAVIS	2732	89.5	50	4775	94.3	53	5281	86.2	78	93.3	96
JEFFERSON	2011	65.9	111	3958	78.2	89	4990	81.5	92	148.2	41
JENKINS	1682	55.1	130	3067	60.6	130	3802	62.1	119	126.0	63
JOHNSON	2485	81.5	62	3186	63.0	128	x	x	x	x	x
* JONES	3510	115.1	17	6045	119.4	17	6860	112.0	25	95.4	94
LAMAR	2989	98.0	39	5820	115.0	25	6526	106.6	28	118.4	68

Table 2: Black Median Family Income in 1972 (Constant) Dollars

	1959 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent [1]	1969 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent [1]	1979 Median Family Income	Percent Of GA Total	Rank of Percent [1]	Percent Change 1959-1979	Rank of Percent [1]
LANIER	2262	74.1	85	4223	83.4	74	x	x	x	x	x
LAURENS	2166	71.0	97	3693	73.0	102	5632	92.0	67	160.0	33
* LEE	2298	75.3	82	3552	70.2	111	4821	78.7	99	109.8	77
LIBERTY	2955	96.9	41	3856	76.2	94	4384	71.6	113	48.4	116
LINCOLN	2180	71.4	95	4381	86.6	68	x	x	x	x	x
LONG	2389	78.3	72	2772	54.8	141	5865	95.8	53	145.5	43
LOWNDES	2989	98.0	40	4174	82.5	78	5237	85.5	81	75.2	104
LUMPKIN	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MACON	2081	68.2	105	3848	76.0	96	5253	85.8	79	152.4	38
* MADISON	2312	75.8	80	5738	113.4	28	6892	112.5	24	198.0	10
MARION	2210	72.4	93	4716	93.2	55	x	x	x	x	x
* MCDUFFIE	2332	76.4	79	4864	96.1	48	5726	93.5	61	145.6	42
MCINTOSH	2690	88.2	55	4503	89.0	60	x	x	x	x	x
MERIWETHER	2091	68.5	103	4397	86.9	65	5957	97.3	51	185.0	16
MILLER	1833	60.1	121	2567	50.7	144	5182	84.6	85	182.8	18
MITCHELL	2502	82.0	61	4012	79.3	86	5098	83.2	87	103.8	84
MONROE	2800	91.8	48	6018	118.9	18	7399	120.8	12	164.2	27
MONTGOMERY	1828	59.9	123	4279	84.5	71	5652	92.3	65	209.1	6
MORGAN	2141	70.2	98	4402	87.0	64	x	x	x	x	x
MURRAY	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
* MUSCOGEE	3651	119.7	10	5381	106.3	36	5679	92.7	63	55.5	113
* NEWTON	3477	114.0	18	6099	120.5	16	7091	115.8	18	103.9	83
* OCONEE	2079	68.2	106	4690	92.7	56	x	x	x	x	x
OGLETHORPE	2177	71.4	96	5048	99.7	45	6447	105.3	29	196.1	11
* PAULDING	3470	113.7	19	6936	137.0	4	8196	133.8	5	136.2	52
* PEACH	3347	109.7	25	5844	115.5	24	5396	88.1	76	61.2	110
PICKENS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PIERCE	2291	75.1	83	3897	77.0	91	3570	58.3	121	55.8	112
PIKE	1740	57.0	127	4319	85.3	69	7202	117.6	16	313.8	1
POLK	3319	108.8	26	5305	104.8	39	6918	113.0	23	108.4	80
PULASKI	1982	65.0	113	2689	53.1	143	4315	70.5	114	117.7	69
PUTNAM	2374	77.8	75	4802	94.9	49	6375	104.1	36	168.6	23
QUITMAN	1579	51.7	137	3122	61.7	129	4185	68.3	117	165.1	26
RABUN	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RANDOLPH	2046	67.1	107	2699	53.3	142	4706	76.8	106	130.0	57
* RICHMOND	3432	112.5	22	5464	108.0	34	6330	103.4	40	84.4	102
* ROCKDALE	2806	92.0	47	6147	121.5	13	7484	122.2	10	166.7	25
SCHLEY	1287	42.2	140	4458	88.1	62	4988	81.5	93	287.5	2
SCREVEN	2127	69.7	99	2892	57.1	140	4753	77.6	104	123.5	66
SEMINOLE	1682	55.1	131	4132	81.6	81	5419	88.5	73	222.2	4
* SPALDING	3056	100.1	35	5068	100.1	44	5833	95.2	54	90.9	99
STEPHENS	3023	99.1	36	5904	116.7	22	7205	117.6	15	138.3	50
STEWART	2014	66.0	110	3416	67.5	120	3964	64.7	118	96.9	90
SUMTER	2229	73.0	89	4459	88.1	61	5798	94.7	56	160.2	32
TALBOT	2415	79.2	69	4160	82.2	79	6002	98.0	49	148.5	40
TALIAFERRO	1780	58.3	125	3510	69.3	112	4835	79.0	98	171.7	21
TATTNALL	2127	69.7	100	3285	64.9	125	4503	73.5	110	111.7	74
TAYLOR	1707	55.9	128	3967	78.4	88	4893	79.9	95	186.6	14
TELFAIR	2042	66.9	108	3677	72.7	103	4740	77.4	105	132.2	56
TERRELL	1831	60.0	122	3502	69.2	113	4793	78.3	103	161.7	29
THOMAS	3011	98.7	37	4028	79.6	84	5789	94.5	58	92.3	97
TIFT	2127	69.7	101	4208	83.0	76	4526	73.9	109	112.8	73
TOOMBS	2809	92.1	46	4071	80.4	82	3769	61.6	120	34.2	119
TOWNS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TREUTLEN	1622	53.2	134	3218	63.6	126	5810	94.9	55	258.2	3
TROUP	2816	92.3	44	4391	86.8	66	5957	97.3	52	111.6	75
TURNER	2216	72.6	91	4288	84.7	70	x	x	x	x	x
TWIGGS	2993	98.1	38	4039	79.8	83	6409	104.7	31	114.2	72
UNION	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UPSON	2641	86.6	57	4998	98.8	47	6302	102.9	42	138.6	48
* WALKER	3934	128.9	6	5816	114.9	26	7341	119.9	13	86.6	101
* WALTON	2810	92.1	45	5647	111.6	30	5797	94.7	57	106.3	82
WARE	3449	113.0	20	4458	88.1	63	4855	79.3	97	40.8	118
WARREN	1775	58.2	126	3772	74.5	101	5544	90.5	70	212.3	5
WASHINGTON	2353	77.1	76	3586	70.9	107	5241	85.6	80	122.8	67
WAYNE	2480	81.3	63	4189	82.8	77	5050	82.5	89	103.6	85
WEBSTER	1446	47.4	139	3201	63.3	127	4252	69.4	115	194.0	12
WHEELER	1978	64.8	114	3879	76.6	93	4490	73.3	111	127.1	61
WHITE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
WHITFIELD	3788	124.1	7	7114	140.6	2	9116	148.9	1	140.7	47
WILCOX	1629	53.4	133	2973	58.7	136	x	x	x	x	x
WILKES	2195	71.9	94	3794	75.0	99	x	x	x	x	x
WILKINSON	3092	101.3	34	4614	91.2	57	x	x	x	x	x
WORTH	1845	60.5	120	2965	58.6	137	4455	72.8	112	141.5	46
GEORGIA	3051	100.0		5061	100.0		6124	100.0		100.7	

* Metropolitan County
x : data not available and not ranked
1 = Highest

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